THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896, Washington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms...... A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

unday, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. per week, by carrier..... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier...... 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send

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"All communications intended for publication in aper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Glisey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth ave. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Mith street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. The Senate talks and talks about

is not necessary.

It is most encouraging to hear of Republicans being in the front rank who in 1892 wrote letters for Cleveland papers denouncing the McKinley law.

Cuba, but the House acts because talk

The Prohibition convention took a mean advantage of the Populists by stealing their creed on the money question. Scarcely a wilder flat money declaration was ever made.

Senator Carter makes haste to declare not going to bolt the Republican nomination, and even Senator Teller declares that he cannot be driven out of the Republican party.

Democratic papers which predict that "the scepter of the silver king of Monbe "omnipotent" in the Republican national convention are not funny, but downright stupid.

. When Senator Sherman warms up as he did yesterday on the Cuban question the representatives of foreign governments in Washington must conclude that something is liable to happen.

The report of the discovery of gold in the natural gas region does not create excitement. Nor should it where the natural gas is as plentiful as ever. It is more valuable than half the gold

A motion in the Republican editors' meeting declaring that it is the sense of the association that action should be taken to have the apportionment of 1885 set aside was tabled by an almost unani-

It is not likely that Senators Teller and Jones will be allowed to assist in framing the financial resolution of the Republican platform at St. Louis, but they may get a job from the Populist

Is it quite proper for a Senator of the United States, on the floor of the chamber, to suggest the annexation of Cuba to Mexico before either of the parties to the proposed arrangement have expressed a desire for it?

Senator Carter never would have been Senator from Montana but for the prominence he obtained as chairman of the Republican national committee. Now he the unique spectacle of voting against the very party that made it possible for him to be elected.

The silver Senators have decided that the process of piling up a deficit and increasing the public debt by successive issues of bonds shall continue indefinite-States and a handful of silver mine owners can have their way on the silver

The ghastly joke attempted to be played by the medical students in Cinwho took a woman's head from a dissecting room and placed it in refuse pile to deceive the police, shows now easily familiarity with the dissecting room may harden the sensibilities, at least of some persons.

The Prohibitionists "compound with are inclined to by damning drink evil but favor flat physical or moral. A nation may get fatally drunk on cheap money.

Governor Matthews having several times asserted that a legislative apportionment is entirely a matter for the legislative department of the government, will he go back on himself by refusing to permit the Legislature to at tend to its duty and himself re-enact the dead and unconstitutional act of 1885?

It is questionable whether an im portant international question like the recognition of the Cuban insurgents be discussed in open session either of the House or Senate. It would be time enough for Congress to take the world into its confidence on such matters when a decision had been reached and a policy decided upon.

A few days ago our minister to Madrid demanded an apology for censorious remarks concerning the United States made by a naval officer in a club speech. When the Spanish minister at Washington read Senator Vest's speech characterizing Spain as a toothless old wolf about to lose her last cub he might reasonably have concluded that it was his turn to protest.

The main feature of the Dingley bill, as remarked elsewhere, was the imposition of a moderate duty on wool, woolen manufactures and lumber. Either of those interests is far more important than silver. The wool clip of the United States in 1894 was 298,000,000 pounds. At 26 cents a pound, which was less than

a year, nearly 33 per cent, less than the statistics at hand showing the value of the lumber output, but it is undoubtedly greater than that of wool. Yet the silver Senators voted to sacrifice both wool and lumber to free silver.

SILVER SENATORS AND THE DING-LEY BILL.

Some of the silver Senators have attempted to justify their vote to kill the Dingley bill on the ground that it was not a genuine protective tariff bill. Senator Carter in his recent speech attacked it on the various grounds that it was a horizontal tariff bill, that it levied ad JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. valorem instead of specific duties, and that it gave Eastern manufacturers more protection than it did Western wool growers.

These various pleas show that the silver Senators are not altogether insensible to the shamefulness of their course. They know as well as anybody that the skeleton States, meager populations and narrow interests which they represent are insignificant compared with the rest of the Union, and that while they may pose as statesmen and heroes before their silver mining and cowboy constituencies, they have forfeited the confidence and respect of all intelligent Americans who rate the honor and credit of the government above the interests

of a few mine owners. The plea that the Dingley bill was not a perfect or satisfactory tariff bill is a false one. It did not claim to be and was not presented as such. It was an emergency bill for the relief of the government, its object being first to furnish a needed increase of revenue as soon as possible, and, second, to furnish as much protection to important industries as was consistent with the revenue feature There was no time to frame a general tariff bill on protection lines, and there had been and if it had both houses, the President would have vetoed it. There was reason to hope that he would ap prove or at least permit to become a law a bill expressly designed for revenue and limited as to the time of its opera tion. The Dingley bill restored 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates on wools and woolens, lumber and carpets, and made a horizontal increase of the present rates in all other schedules, except sugar, of 15 per cent. The operation of the bill was limited to two and a half years. Its main features were the restoration of a moderate duty on wool and woolen goods and the increase of the duty on lumber. The report of the ways and means committee introducing the bill in the House

read by Chairman Dingley, said: Your committee has not undertaken a lines, as a majority hopes can be done in lows that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but because general tariff revision would equire many months, and there is need of more revenue at once. It believes, however, that this need of more revenue is a great that an ample measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list, and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list intil Aug. 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half-until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome-ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties, on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may inidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require, at home instead of abroad, will not be regarded as a ground

of opposition under present circumstances. Of the \$40,000,000 which it was estimated the bill would add to the reve nues, more than \$25,000,000 would come from wool and woolen manufactures. The very title of the bill showed its character and object. It was entitled 'A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency." This is the bill when the silver Senators sacrificed to free silver. In view of its character and object, and the circumstances under which it was presented, it is plainly a false pretense for them to claim that they opposed it because it was not a perfect or satisfactory tariff bill. The claim only adds to the shame of their position and emphaszes their betrayal of duty

and party loyalty.

MISREPRESENTATION. unless two or three rotten borough justify his action in defeating the Republican revenue bill, charged that the Republican Senators who voted against the various propostions for the free coinage of silver violated the Republican platform of 1892, the latest national party expression upon that subject. That the readers of the Journal may judge for themselves, the plank of the Republican national platform of 1892 is printed in

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will seture the maintenance of the parity of values the two metals, so that the purchasing debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout

No intelligent and fair-minded person will say that there is any sentence or clause in the foregoing which can be construed to be an indorsement of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio. Bimetallism is the use of the two money metals so that they will circulate together and perform every function of money. Any system of coinage which would cause one metal to cease to circulate as money is monometallism. There is no hint of free coinage, but a coinage under "such restrictons as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Did the people of the silver producing States regard the above platform as a pledge in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver? If so, why did Coiorado, Nevada and Idaho give their electoral votes in November, 1892, to the Populist candidates?

The fair-minded men who advocate the free coinage of silver admit that, should coined in our mints and gold would com- this falls under the eye of Senator Carmand a premium and cease to be a part | ter he is respectfully advised to cut it of the money of the country. Out in out and paste it in his hat. North Dakota, Senator Hansbrough, who has left his place in the Senate to eek an election as delegate to the Re-

placed on the free list, this was worth | clared in his speeches that he desires to | ance of aiming at the annexation or | the purpose will now be doubly emphasized. \$74,500,000. The entire silver product of demonetize gold, and that he can help acquisition of the island. That may the United States is less than \$50,000,000 | do it by aiding in the enactment of the | come later through the action of the Cufree colnage of silver. In Mexico, which coins both metals, or, rather, which would coin both metals on about the same ratio as prevails here, while producing both metals, coins and circulates nothing but silver. The result is that it takes two silver dollars, in which wages are paid, to purchase as much merchandise as one dollar in gold. The free coinage of silver has resulted in silver monometallism in Mexico, and it would do the same here. Consequently, those who advocate free coinage do not advocate the bimetallism of the Republican platform, but silver monometallism, which would result in clipping the dollar in which labor is paid by reducing its purchasing power, and would promote no interest but that of the silver mine owners in this country, Mexico and filling." South America.

NO CAUSE FOR GAYETY.

The Democratic press is trying to find consolation, if not hope, in what it is pleased to call the silver split in the Republican party. Whatever gayety they can derive from the fact that three or four small States may not vote for the Republican presidential ticket because of the attitude of the party on the silver question they should make sure of at an early day. It will be well for the Democrats to harvest whatever scanty hopes they may find in the Carter-Teller threats as soon as possible. The silver movement is not a split; indeed, if it separates from the Republican party it will scarcely amount to a sliver. It is a Republican year. The following States are morally sure to give their electoral votes for the Republican candidate for President: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The whole number of votes in the next Electoral College will be 447, of which 224 will be necessary to elect. The States above named have 241 electoral votes. In any event, the Republican chances are the Better in California, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, North Dakota and Oregon, which have thirty-six electors, while, considering the conditions in Kentucky and Missouri, which have thirty electoral votes, the Republican chances are quite as good as the Democratic.

If any were disposed to doubt these figures and to insist that the electoral vote may be so split up that there will be no choice, which has occurred only once in the history of our government since the Constitution reads as it now does, and the choice should fall to the House, the Republican candidate would be sure of the votes of the delegations of the following States: . Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas. Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin-twenty-three of the forty-five States-the constitutional majority. It is altogether probable that the Republican delegations in California and Washington would vote for the Republican candidate. As the Maryland delegation is evenly divided, and, consequently, will have no vote, there could be but twenty-one votes against the Republican candidate in the House if every silver and Democratic delegation could be consolidated upon a Democrat or Pop-

In view of these facts, the Democratic elation over what the Democratic organ is disposed to regard as the Republican split on the silver question must be of the most fleeting character.

THE REPUBLICAN EDITORS.

The meeting of the Republican Editorial Association yesterday was remarkably well attended, considering that there was no special object to bring the members together. On the issues of the campaign entire harmony was shown in every utterance as expressed in the reso lutions; and it is not the harmony of mere acquiescence but of positive and enthusiastic belief. On the tariff the Senator Carter, in his speech trying to representatives of the Republican editors of Indiana are as one man. On the money question the association has the courage of absolute conviction. "Consent" was the unanimous response the forty representative editors who were present to the motion to adopt the resolution declaring against the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone and in favor of the larger use of silver by international action This positive unanimity is in marked contrast to the confusion and contention which prevails among the Democratic editors on the silver question. The local topic which caused most discussion was the reported hostility of a class of townships and those who profit by trading with them against the act of the last Legislature requring the publication of the expenditures of trustees While it was generally admitted that the act is somewhat imperfect, it was th unanimous opinion that, in the interest of responsible and honest government, law must be insisted upon which wil enable taxpayers to know by published reports how much and for what purposes their money is expended.

There was some difference of opinion relative to the questions growing out of the apportionment decision of the Supreme Court, but all voted for the resoderstood that it involved no indorsement of any plan to attack the gerrymander of 1885, concerning the wisdom of which

sentiment was divided The reports which the members of the association bring from different parts of the State are of the most cheering charplayed by voters in the selection of presidential and other candidates, and never has the confidence of the masses in Republican principles been so manifest.

A man who advocates free silver and out to be used as honest money in the payment of honest debts, has no right

ablican national convention, has de- should be careful to avoid the appear- money. There never was any doubt, but visionary theorist.

bans themselves if they acquire independence, but the United States cannot afford to adopt a filibustering policy that would invite the condemnation of other governments. The best outcome of the present situation, for the present at least, would be Cuban independence and

Society note: The bonnet is not to be removed while one is serving an afternoon jail

Of course, a tory could only be hatched out in Cuba by the in-Cubatory process.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Reversing.

"And now," said the shipping clerk, as he

picked up the bill of fare, "having been filling some orders, I shall now order some

All He Would Admit. Mrs. Grouch-It is a woman's privilege to change her mind, isn't it? Mr. Grouch-It is a woman's privilege to change her notion.

Ambiguous.

"Have you seen that new woman barber just around the corner?" woman has begun to shave?"

His Own Worst Enemy. "So poor Wigstaff is dead. Well, he was his own worst enemy." "Yes, that's so, When you consider the kind of cigars he used to treat himself to,

CUBA IN CONGRESS.

you can have no doubt of it."

Spain denies that there is any war in Cuba. How, then, can there be any obligation on the part of our government to in-terfere with perfect freedom of intercourse between our citizens and anybody in that island?-New York World.

It is time the war was ended, and apparently there is no other way of securing this result than for the United States to take a hand in it. The sooner it is done the bet--Chicago Tribune.

The patriots of Cuba are clearly entitled recognition as belligerents, and the United States may be compelled to intervene in the interests of humanity. Justice should be done to the Cubans now struggling for independence, without regard to the threats of Spain.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The resolutions will meet the enthusiastic approval of the American public, and if incidently, they convince the Spanish government that we are not indifferent to the aspirations of Cuba and do not regard this protracted war as of no importance to our own national interests so much the better. -Chicago Times-Herald.

It is time for action. The United States | His conjunction with the moon occurs on should know all about the war. Let us not gaze supinely on the staughter until other nations across the broad ocean feel it to be manitarian office that is ours. This country needs no ground for interference more relative than Weyler's proclamation.-Cin-

The recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists is within our right. The question is one for us to decide with out consulting Spain. Recognition could not be regarded by Spain as an act of hostility, calling for war, any more than we regarded Spain's recognition of the Southern Confederacy, soon after its origin, as an act of hostility, calling for war.-New York Sun. If war should come, so be it. We should nevertheless, go on undismayed and confi dent, certain that the ultimate outcom will be the better for Cuba, for the world and for ourselves. As for Spain, the long centuries of her oppression and misrule in the island now almost lost to her has dulled the edge of sympathy, and her injury will not be regretted by the world.-Cincinnati

If the noble task of freeing Cuba is to b brought about by the action of this Nation it must be in the regular way and in accor with the tenets of international law. If the igerency and proceed to place the new terference of Spain gives the proper occasion to act more freely .- Chicago Record.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Mr. Uhl, the new embassador to Ger-

many, pronounces his name as if it were At Grenoble, the seat of the glove trade in France, a statue has been erected to the memory of Xavier Jouvin, who established

the trade there and thereby enriched the It is said that there is no hope of the recovery of the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Este. His disease proves to be cancer of the throat, and of the worst

Maitre Pouillet, one of the most eminent lawyers in Paris, has begun an original work of charity. He gives sittings at the Palais de Justice at which he offers legal advice, free of charge, to persons who can-

not afford to employ lawyers. There are Scotch as well as Irish bulls. article in the February North American Review, where he speaks of Canada as a wayward child, unjust and tyrannical to her mother because bursting into man-

To have saved over 1,000 lives is a somewhat unique experience. This record belongs to Captain Wetss, of the steamship Belgian King, to whom a presentation was made in Newcastle, England, recently. It has been his good luck to pick up several vessels in distress at sea, including the liner Palmyra, with 850 people on board. Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria, is emulating Sandow. She practices with large dumb bells, and can lift a man with one hand. She is said on one occasion when a heavy iron column fell on a man to have lifted it high enough to enable him to be drawn from under. She is a delicate-looking woman of thirty-four, wife of the Archduke Karl Stephan, and mother of five children.

Mark Twain told a Bombay reporter that his memory sometimes completely deserts him when he is on the platform. He is apt to forget the point of the story he happens to be telling, and, to avoid a catastrophe, he dovetails another anecdote into the incomplete one and smooths over the break as best he can. He writes more carefully nowadays than formerly and gives the mpositor fewer occasions to swear. The Mikado is the religious head of the Japanese as well as their ruler. His place members of his family for more than 2,500 His is incomparably the most anient lineage known. The Mikado is the 122d of the line. The founder of it, whose posterity in the wildest dreams could not have equaled the result, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660 B. C. Mr. Austin, an assistant librarian in the Cornell Library, while cataloguing the fine Dante collection presented to the university by Prof. Williard Fiske, has found some

live bookworms in an edition of the "Divine Comedy," bearing the date 1136. This is the third time only that these insects have been found in an American library. Prof. Comstock, of the entomological department, has succeeded in raising from the nsects a number of eggs, worms and beetles for the university museum Offers, princely in their nature, are re-

peatedly being made to Mary Anderson de Navarro to return to the stage, writes Edward W. Bok, in March Ladies' Home Journal, but she turns a deaf ear to them all. Only the past summer overtures came insured a big fortune if she would consent to return to the stage for a brief period. here were six figures in the amount stipu lated, and the first figure was equal to the total number of numerals in the whole But it had no effect upon her. She turned away from it easily and without an effort. "No," she said, "I am through with the stage." And that was all.

For Sound Money. Philadelphia Press. The Republican party will go into national

We shall rest on the great mass of true and unswerving Republicans, and we shall appeal to the deluded, betrayed and injured ollowers of false leaders. We shall challenge them on their own ground. We shall confidently hold even Colorado and every other Western State outside of the mere pocket boroughs. Whether Montana and Idaho shall follow false gods we do not know, nor does it matter. All told the mining camps cannot muster half the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. In this year of our Lord's overruling providence and of Democratic calamity the silver extremists cannot take or keep the real commonwealths of the West away from the Republican party. They cannot thwart us in the Electoral College. They cannot carry the election into the House. We thank them for clarifying the situation and crystallizing the issue and the duty, and we shall face them with no uncertain sound.

THE SKIES IN MARCH.

All the planets except Jupiter and Neptune will be morning stars during the entire month. Mercury and Venus are now in the constellation Capricornus, and both are moving eastward. At the close of the month Mercury will be 9 degrees the farthest east and will have entered the contstellation Pisces, leaving Venus in the eastern part of Aquarius. Mercury will reach greatest western elongation on the 5th, but is so far south that it will be difficult to see him unless the weather conditions are exceptionally good. The moon will pass less than three-fourths of one degree north of him on the 11th in the evening. Venus is drawing nearer the "Do you mean to tell me that the new | sun quite rapidly; rises at 5:08 a. m. on the 1st day of the month, and fourteen minutes | fael Portuonde, Cuban Secretary of State, earlier on the 31st, while more than 80-100ths | who leaves for Washington to-night. of the illuminated portion of the disc can now be seen from the earth. She will pass five minutes north of the moon on the 11th, at 8:19 a. m.

one degree and thirty-seven minutes south of him on the morning of the 10th.

Saturn and Uranus are apparently moving westward in Libra, and are about five degrees from each other. The moon will pass Saturn in the morning and Uranus in ter for all concerned. The Cubans have the evening, on the 4th. Saturn rises at 11:25 more important than the battles of Peralejo earned their freedom. Let them have it. p. m. on March 1, and at 9:20, or more than Colisco or Lascacaos. Serafin Sanchez comtwo hours earlier, on the 31st. Neptune is in Taurus, is moving eastward

and will be at quadrature, 90 degrees east from the sun, on the 5th. Jupiter is in good position for evening observation, and is about 5 degrees west of the naked eye cluster in Cancer. He will, up to the 24th, appear to move nearly one degree westward, then turn and begin eastward journey, which will be continued until the closing days of the year. He will be seen almost directly overhead early in the evening, crossing the meridian at 9:28 on the 1st; 8:29 on the 15th, and 7:26 on the 31st.

the 24th, in the morning. The moon enters her last quarter at 5:29 a. m. on the 6th, is new on the 14th at 4:48 a. m., and in apogee the same day in the evening. First quarter occurs on the 22d at 5:57 a. m., and full moon at 11:21 p. m. on the 28th. She will be in perigee a few hours

Orion remains the most attractive of the evening constellations, and will cross southern meridian about 7 o'clock on the first evenings of the month.

before reaching her full phase.

Favorable times for observing Algol minimum will be on the 14th at 10 p. m., and at 7 p. m. on the 17th.

vorably located for early evening observation. A line extended from Polaris through Shedir or a Cassiopea and 15 degrees on will point it out to one not familiar with its

The sun crosses the equator and enters the sign Aries on the 19th at 8 o'clock in the evening, which will mark the beginning of the astronomical spring.

Two months ago Prof. C. D. Perrine, of Lick Observatory, published an ephemeris for January and February, 1896, of the comet discovered by him Nov. 17, 1895. It was observed at Kiel two weeks ago, and within a few seconds of the place predicted for the time at which the observation was made. This comet passed perihelion Dec. 18, and its distance from the earth has been increasing since Dec. 13, 1895.

W. P. WALLHEISER. Bedford, Ind., Feb. 28.

MISS FLAGLER'S CASE. Her Treatment by the Court Shows Favoritism. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Whatever may be said in defense of Miss Flagler, nothing can be said in defense of the Washington court which dealt with her case. She is a society young woman, the daughter of a rich army officer. In a fit of passion she fired at some boys, or she fired to frighten boys, who were suspected of stealing fruit from the trees in the Flaggrounds. One shot killed a young colored lad, a good boy, whose offense was reaching through the fence to pick up a pear from the ground. It is claimed that she did not shoot at the boy, but at the ground, and that the bullet glanced from a twelve prisoners. further, that a trial would have destroyed the reason or the life of the young woman, who was prostrated by the event. the evidence would surely have led to her acquittal. Therefore she preferred to plead guilty to "involuntary manslaughter." crime not recognized in the statutes, with the understanding that her punishment

should be merely nominal. Although the

coroner's verdict was in her favor, she was indicted by a grand jury. Even if all the facts were exactly as claimed by her lawyers, it would not serve as a defense for the extraordinary course of the judge. In order to prevent publicity case was called half an hour before the regular time for opening court. The sentenced to a fine of \$500 and three hours veyed in her father's carriage to the jail. where, with her companion, she sat chatting in the matron's room without removing her hat, her father waiting below with the warden. The fine was paid, and at the end of the three hours she was driven away in her father's carriage a free woman. It is obvious that because of her social standing the judge and the district attorney made an arrangement with her counsel under which all the usual court proceedings should be dispensed with and under which a light sentence should be inflicted. though the court's view of her offense made such a punishment ample, that Moes not excuse the manner of her conviction. sentence and punishment. In the face of such proceedings it would be absurd to say there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. This one case will do more to bring the courts into contempt than a hundred ordinary miscarriages (justice. No matter if the public sympathizes with the young woman and regards fact that she is the daughter of wealth aristocracy and her victim a poor coiored lad, and that the usual court methods were all set aside in her behalf, is enough to establish a discrimination between per-

Failed to Get In. Philadelphia Inquirer. Mrs. Lease preached her first sermon (that is, outside of her own house), in Wichita

sons at the bar of justice.

Kan, on Sunday last, and the newspapers say that fully 5,000 persons failed to get into the church. For the matter of that, thousands of persons fail to get into church every Sunday, whatever the attraction may

Serious Enough. New York Mail and Express.

Indiana Democrats strenuously insist that the Governor Claude Matthews presidential boom is a serious affair, and we believe them. It is quite likely to be the most serious undertaking of their lives when they get it into the convention.

Not if It Is of "Her" Bones. Chicago Pest.

That's What. Philadelphia Inquirer. Scratch a man who says that protection

The Reentgen photograph may be all right, but it is not the kind that you will

carry in your inside pocket next to your

SICK MEN AND BOYS SLAUGHTERED BY SPANISH SCLDIERS.

Great Victory for Cubans at Pale Prieto, Where Gen. Weyler Lost Seven Hundred of His Men.

A DEFEAT NEAR AGUACATE

WHERE INSURGENTS ARE REPORT. ED TO HAVE BEEN ROUTED.

American Vessel Stopped by a Spanish Gunboat, Boarded and Searched -Filibusters Convicted.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 28.-To-day's mail from Cuba brings three letters rom and to different sources announcing outrages which are stated in the dispatch given below, directed to Senator Morgan, in Washington, by Ra-

In Quatoa, seven miles from the suburbs of Havana, on Saturday, Feb. 22, the insuronly six minutes south of a fifth magnitude | gents retired from the town at 6 o'clock. star in Capricornus on the morning of the Three hundred Spanish soldiers immediately 14th, and be in conjunction with and thirty- entered, murdering roncombatants to the number of twenty-two, among whom were some Spaniards, sick men, boys of fifteen Mars is also in Capricornus; is slowly re- | years and an old man of seventy-three. The ceding from the sun, and rises a few min- violation of young girls was prevented by utes less than two hours before the sun | the protest of the Spanish residents. Fifteen throughout the month. The moon will pass | insurgent noncombatants have been taken to Mariando for trial. This news has been confirmed by living witnesses, who have just

arrived from the scene of the butchery. The details of the battle at Palo Prieto between Santa Clara and Placeta, about Feb. 20, have arrived. The result is considered nanded the Cubans and General Palanco the Spanish. The outcome was the greatest triumph the Cubans ever had, the Spanish loss being seven hundred. General Palanco was severely wounded, and his horse is now in the possession of Quintin Bandera. In their flight many Spaniards threw themselves int the river. The Spaniards attacked a small detachment of scouts, who soon overtook the main body, and, after a short fight, the fearful machete charge was made, prostrating hundreds of Spaniards beneath their terrific onslaught. The severe Spanish losses are attributed greatly to the panic which ensued when "charge with machete" was ordered. Great enthusiasm prevails here among the Cubans over the announcement that the resolution to recognize them as belligerents was passed by the Senate this afternoon.

CHARGED WITH BAYONETS. How Spaniards Are Reported to Have

Routed Maceo's Army. HAVANA, Feb. 28.-General Linares passed from San Felipe by Gabriel while Maceo was near Aguacate, the insurgents to the number of 1,500 under Perico Diaz, Nunez and Castillo occupying the hills in front of the column of troops. Other in-The great nebula in Andromeda is yet fa- surgent infantry and cavalry on one flank opened fire on the column. General Linares had ordered forward part of his forces to reconnoiter, while there remained at his orders four companies of the battalion of San Fernando, two squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of mountain artillery, besides one company of infantry and one squadron of cavalry as a rear guard. The forces involved were in a short time hotly engaged, the insurgents defending their posiobstinately and giving back only a foot at a time. The troops charged with bayonet enthusiasically and finally dis lodged the insurgents, who retreated seven miles, where they made another stand. other bayonet charge dispersed them, when they left twelve killed and, according to the official report, carried off over fifty wounded. The troops had two killed and

General Weyler has been much annoyed by acts of vandalism committed in the neighborhood of Havana and it is measures to severely punish as criminals and bandits those caught in the act of destroying property. The insurgents have de-stroyed the railroad bridge at Bacuranao, not far from the city. It is reported that the insurgent leader Gil has burned the

village of Cahanas Advices, which have just reached her say that on Saturday last a small band of insurgents surprised the the streets of Anglona de Merced on the outskirts of Cardenas, an important point near Mantanzas. Under threats, the surgents obtained all the firearms and ammunition in the place. Colonel Vazquez, commanding the talana battalion, has been engaged Prenas, near Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, with the insurgents commanded by Higinio Pineyro. The insurgents left eight killed on the field and the troops captured

talion, commanded by Major Cabello, has been engaged at the Bueno Vista plantation. Mantanzas, with the insurgents under Mes-Cajisolo and Rojas. prised the enemy at breakfast and capthe bayonet. When they fled the cavalry charged on the insurgents' flank The enemy made another stand at Joir-Joir at the Carman plantation about half hour's march from the Bueno plantation. The troops again charged with the bayonet and dispersed the enemy and afterwards nine killed and three wounded were found on the field.

SEARCHED BY SPANIARDS. American Schooner Navarino "Held

Up" in Cuban Waters. BOSTON, Feb. 28.-The three-masted schooner Navarino, Captain Warner, from Mazanillo, Cuba, with sugar, arrived here to-day. Her officers confirm the report received here that she had been stopped by a Spanish gunboat in Cuban waters and searched. The captain and crew submitted quietly to inspection by the Spanish officers, but they are highly indignant at what they consider an insult to the American flag. J. H. Pritchard, chief mate of the Navarino, described the incident as follows We left Mazanillo, Cuba, on Jan. 25 in harge of a Spanish pilot. At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when we had reached point about half way between Mazanillo and Cape Cruz, a small Spanish war vessel came down on us with a swivel gun train on our vessel. We set the stars and stripe and dropped our anchors. A boat, occup a second lieutenant, pilot, two armed spanish marines and oarsmen, was rowed to our vessel, the first four persons co on board. As none of us could understan spanish, our pilot acted as interpreter, and we ascertained from him that the party was in search of two Spanish marines who had deserted from the gunboat and were thought ceeded to search the vessel, and remained about half an hour, when they departed On account of being left by the tide, through the delay caused by the Spanish sailors. the Navarino could not proceed until the next day.

Filibusters Found Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-The jury the case of Captain Wiberg, first mate Person and second mate Johansen, who were on trial in the United States District Court charged with violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain by carrying an armed expedition to Cuba on the steamship Horsa, has returned a verdict of guilty. The verdict was reached after eight | nours' deliberation. Counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would make application for a new trial and the convicted men were taken to prison, where they will remain till brought up for sentence.

A Lighter Libeled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-United States Disrict Attorney MacFarlane has file? a libel in the United States Circuit Court against the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, upon which muda expedition were loaded. A process been issued to the United States marshal, the writ being returnable March 27. Worden re sixty-five years of age.

The charges against the owners of the lighter are that she had no certificate allowing her to carry explosives, that she was without special license for that purpose, and that the packages of explosives were not marked

PROPOSED LIQUOR LAW.

Provisions of an Excise Bill That New York's Legislature May Adopt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28 .- In a Senate Republican caucus it was shown that the Raines excise bill was sure of thirty-lao votes in the Senate, which insures its passage by that body. The principal features of the measure are:

Abolition of all local excise boards on April 30, 1896. Termination of all excise licenses June 30 Creation of a State Excise Commissioner at a salary of \$5,000, deputy at \$4,000, three special inspectors at \$4,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000; sixty inspectors at large at \$1,200 and ex-

penses for all. A bureau at Albany with cierical help. First-class license for saloons, clubs and hotels at \$800 in New York, \$650 in Brooklyn, \$500 in Buffalo and second-class cities and graded acording to population in others.
Gives one-third of the net revenues collected to the State and two-thirds to the

Allows county treasurers, except in counties containing cities of the first class, fees ranging from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent., the atter in country districts. Prohibits all-night licenses and the sale of liquor on Sunday, except in hotels with meals. This prohibition extends to clubs. Fine for violation of law is fixed at not less than twice the amount of license. Allows local option in towns only, and not

Compels posting of liquor license in win-Prohibits saloons within two hundred feet of a church or school. Allows courts to review applications for license; also, petitions for revocation of li-

MISS OVERMAN'S TALE

SHE CONFESSES THAT SHE TRIED TO BLACKMAIL THE REV. BROWN.

Dramatic Scene at the Trial of the San Francisco Preacher-A Woman's Plot to Ruin Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28,-The Rev. Dr. Brown, after two months' silence, has given his defense to the public. The story is the most startling which has yet been told in the scandal. It was related as a confession to the ecclesiastical court last night by Miss Martha Overman, who is the first in the sensational case to confess herself a blackmailer. Miss Overman's manner was striking. She spoke so quietly that even the members of the council were forced to draw forward until their chairs formed a semi-cirliberately, weaving a remarkable story, logically and clearly. She confessed that she was a blackmatter, and tried to be a thief, and she gave the information with a smile. She confessed that she plotted the destrucenjoys. She declared that, to save herself from work, and the possible hardships of poverty, she conspired with Mrs. Mary A. Davidson to ruin the character of the Rev. Dr. Brown and to blacken her own. She asserted that she approached the representatives of a morning newspaper with a hope of tempting them to blackmail the accused pastor. She drew her recital to a dramatic climax by asserting, with the smile which never left her face, that she wrote the letters which picture her own moral and physica ruin and place the cause of her deep distress at the door of the Rev. Dr. Brown, Asserting all this, she denied that there had ever been the slightest impropriety in her relations with the man against whom she plotted

so shrewdly Miss Overman continued her story to-day and told how, after meeting Dr. Brown accidentally, he had revealed to her Mrs. Davidson's blackmailing scheme. Miss Overman said she was very indignant and demanded that Dr. Brown expose Mrs. Davidson or she would do it herself. The arrest of Mrs. Davidson followed. Mrs. Tunnell, the woman who is so badly wanted as a witness, Miss Overman said, had been advised to keep out of the way at a conference held at Brown's house. Miss Overman, seeing the serious predicament of Dr. Brown, told him the whole story of the plot and her share in it. Miss Overman was too tired to be cross-

next Monday. A WOMAN'S JEALOUSY.

examined and the council adjourned until

Is Now Reported to Have Caused the Salvation Army Troubles. CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- The Record says today: "There are intimations that woman's jealousy of another woman's success lies at the root of the troubles in the Salvation Army, and that the beautiful and intellectual Maud Ballington Booth is the thorn in the flesh. Major Addie, of Springfield, commander of the Illinois division of the Salvation Army, and Major Stillwell, of Minneapolis, directing the forces in Minne-sota and northern Michigan, are in the city. A delegation of Salvationists met them on their return from the East and plied them with questions concerning the trouble between the Booths and the revolt in New Major Addie said: "I don't know what the trouble is nor does any one else in the army, except General Booth's immediate family. It is a family difficulty entirely, and being that, we look for an amicable adjust-ment of it all when the General gets home

from India." A Brigadier's Statement. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-George French, brigadier of the Salvation Army, with head-

quarters at St. Louis, who is now in the city. issued the following statement to-night: "Having conferred with Miss Eva Booth America's new commissioner, and the General's representative, and having heard a full explanation from both sides of the issues involved, I am quite satisfied that the General could in no other way sustain the unity as well as further the best interests of America, than by upholding the farewell orders of Commander Booth. There will be no secession. National headquarters and field staff are almost to a man solid for the one army and the salvation of the whole

Mrs. Ballington Booth Ill. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Mrs. Ballington Booth is ill at her home in Mont Clair, N. J., as a consequence of the recent worry in connection with the removal of Mr. Booth from

the command of the Salvation Army in the United States.

PERRINE'S NEW COMET. Confusion Caused by an Error in a Dispatch to Lick Observatory. MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., Feb. 28.-The science observer special circular No. 111, dated Feb. 20, from Boston, just received at the Lick Observatory, contains information which seems to clear up the uncertainty heretofore existing regarding the discovery of comet A, 1896. From this circular it seems that the observation obtained at Kiel on Feb. 13 was of Perrine's comet of 1895 (C) and that there was an error in the message received at the Lick Observatory which gave its right ascension us 191 15m 47.9s., instead of 19h 44m 47.9s. The declination agreed with that obtained here. As has already been stated a new come was observed at the Lick Observatory by C. D. Perrine not far from the position indicated in the erroneous dispatch and this fact was duly announced. In answer to this announcement, a second message was received from Kiel giving the position of the new comet and also confirming the fact that the observation of Feb. 13, was of comet C, 1866. This leaves no doubt that Perrine is the discoverer of the new comet although final confirmation awaits mail ad-

vices from Germany. Another Medal for Brooks. GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 28 .- The Astronomical Society of the Pacific has just awarded to Prof. Wm. R. Brooks their medal for discovery of his latest comet. This is the fifth honor of the kind conferred upon Prof. Brooks. He also received the first medal awarded by this society.

Upset Into a Canal. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28 .- When a sleigh ride party from Minoa was crossing the canal bridge at Manlie's Center last night the carryall tipped over and several people were thrown from the bridge to the water below. Chas. Worden, tinoa, received injuries from which he die two hours afterwards. His daughter, Mrs. Leroy Stevens, suffered serious injuri Philip Scheurman and A. H. Marshall,